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TELFORD TAYLOR AND THE CIA

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I request unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the Record an article which appeared in the Newark (N.J.) Star-Ledger of June 14, 1961. This article appeared on page 1 under the heading "Protests Mount Against Telford Taylor as CIA Boss." It was written by Edward J. Mowery under a Washington dateline.

I think the information contained in this article may be of interest to the Members of the Senate because some confusion arises with respect to individuals named "General Taylor."

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

PROJECTS MOUNT AGAINST TELFORD TAYLOR AS CIA BOSS

(By Edward J. Mowery)

WASHINGTON.—The active boom for retired Brig. Gen. Telford Taylor to head the Central Intelligence Agency has caused grave concern, even consternation, on Capitol Hill.

Allen W. Dulles, 68-year-old CIA Director (since 1953) has evinced no desire to step out. But he has been held personally responsible for the abortive, CIA-directed Cuban invasion and is expected to be replaced.

Taylor, a product of Harvard Law School, a native of Schenectady, and a New York City lawyer, is known as a perennial champion of leftists, whose professional talents have aided such individuals as Harry Bridges, various Smith Act defendants, and union moguls with asserted Communist leanings.

Others mentioned for the Dulles post are Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor (who heads a committee probing CIA), Deputy Attorney General Byron R. "Whizzer" White (reputed choice of his boss, Robert F. Kennedy), and Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway (favored by Gen. Douglas MacArthur).

But the ground swell for Taylor's nomination, it was learned yesterday, has reached the cloakroom discussion stage, and Taylor has reportedly been interviewed extensively for the CIA post.

Taylor supporters claim they have the sympathy of Walter W. Rostow, deputy special assistant to the President for national security affairs.

Lawmakers on both sides of the aisle coyly dodged all direct questions relating to the Taylor rumors, but they did not mask their concern.

Congress, they indicated, will take a hard, solid look at any nominee for the important CIA directorship which requires Senate confirmation via the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Senator THOMAS J. DONN, Democrat, of Connecticut, vice chairman of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee—who also refused to comment on Taylor rumors—characterized the CIA top post as a vital rung in safeguarding America's security.

Donn, who has served with Naval Intelligence, the FBI, and as vice chairman of the Nuremberg war trial review board, declared:

"This position (CIA Director) is one of the most sensitive, delicate, and important in the Federal Government. Both the President and the country must have unquestioned confidence in whomever is chosen to fill it.

"I would place this position on a level with that of the Secretary of Defense and Director of the FBI, requiring the same kind and degree of confidence as that reposed in J. Edgar Hoover.

"I personally believe that the individual (named to the CIA), his qualifications and background will come under exhaustive scrutiny by the Congress * * *."

Who is Telford Taylor, an apparent front-runner in the scramble for the top job in the supersecret Central Intelligence Agency?

HELD MANY POSTS

Newspaper files, CONGRESSIONAL RECORDS, and other data disclose that Taylor (now 53) entered Government service as a young New Deal lawyer in 1933 in the Department of the Interior.

He served successively in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Attorney General's Office, and Federal Communications Commission (General Counsel) before entering the Army in 1942.

After a brief stint in military intelligence (Europe), Taylor became a staff colonel (1945) at the Nuremberg war trials and chief U.S. counsel at proceedings subsequent to the Four Power trials of principal defendants. He became a brigadier general in 1946.

ATTACKED IN SENATE

The "Nuremberg Trial Scandal"—alleged procedures under Taylor's direction—erupted before Presiding Judge Charles F. Wennerstrum left Germany. The judge bitterly attacked prosecution procedures.

Charges against Taylor exploded in the Senate in two stages. On May 1, 1950, Mrs. Freda Utley, a self-described former member of the British Communist Party who lived 6 years in the U.S.S.R., described Taylor as being "sympathetic" to the Soviet Union, "one of a number * * * with leftist sympathies."

Testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee (p. 777 of the record), Mrs. Utley (an author) said she considered America to be the hope of the free world, "and people like [Owen] Lattimore a menace to our freedom."

MADE CHARGE IN BOOK

"Question. Did you write 'The High Cost of Vengeance' (a book about Germany) and did you refer to Brig. Gen. Telford Taylor as being sympathetic to Soviet Russia?

"Answer. In a chapter I referred to a number of people with those kind of leftist sympathies * * * who has been placed in high position * * * and I referred to Telford Taylor. That was the general opinion of Mr. Taylor * * *."

(Representative GEORGE A. DONDERO, Republican, of Michigan, had previously demanded an investigation of Nuremberg trial procedures and the "Communist clique" which had assertedly penetrated the Taylor staff.)

TRUMAN APPOINTEE

On December 18, 1950, the late Senator William Langer, Republican, of North Dakota, startled members of the Senate Judiciary Committee with this assertion:

"If the payrolls are subpoenaed * * * it will be seen that practically the entire (Nuremberg) staff was composed of leftists and men * * * since exposed as Communists and members of Communist-front organizations."

Taylor next appeared on the Washington scene (1951) as head of the Small Defense Plants Administration (a Truman appointee), and in November 1953, the Harvard lawyer touched off a real hassle with the late Senator Joseph R. McCarthy with a speech before the Cadet Corps at West Point.

BLASTED M'CARTHY

Taylor called the Senate Government Operations Committee probe of espionage at the Ft. Monmouth, N.J., radar center "a shameful abuse of congressional investigating power." And McCarthy, Taylor said, was a dangerous adventurer.

The Wisconsin Senator's quick rebuttal took the form of a bombshell.

McCarthy announced that Taylor's civil service record was "flagged" with the notation, "unresolved question of loyalty."

Civil Service Commission Chairman Philip Young told newsmen that the "flagging" meant either that a loyalty investigation was underway when Taylor left the Small Defense Plants Administration (September 18, 1952) * * * or one had been made without a decision.

He assumed the "flag" would stay on Taylor's record. Young explained, unless the "Commission takes action to remove it * * * the matter has never come up."

Three weeks later, McCarthy reported receiving a list of "about" 125 Reds who allegedly had infiltrated the staff of John McCloy, High [U.S.] Commissioner for Germany * * * "who were brought in by McCloy, Telford Taylor, and others."

McCarthy charged that the persons were identified Communists who fled Germany, became U.S. citizens and returned to work in McCloy's office.

DEFENDED BRIDGES

Newspaper files (including those of the Daily Worker and People's Daily World) picture Telford Taylor as frequently defending accused Communists.

He has appeared as defense counsel twice to stymie government efforts to deport Harry Bridges, and is quoted as having described Bridges' long pro-Red record as the record "of successful trade union leadership."

Taylor also has appeared for seven Smith Act defendants in Hawaii, for 14 officers of the Communist-controlled International Mine, Mill & Smelters Union, for Junius Scales, described by the Daily Worker as a victim of the Smith Act, and for six U.N. workers whose dismissal stemmed from their alleged leftist views.

BOOMED AS CANDIDATE

Scales' conviction under the act's Communist Party membership clause (with a 6-year prison term) was upheld June 5 in a startling Supreme Court decision.

Taylor's rising star as the professional champion of leftists triggered one unique proposal that he be boomed for Attorney General.

Testimony before the House Un-American Activities Committee concerning Communist political subversion—page 7341 of the official record—unfolds a speech by Corliss Lamont at a party sponsored by the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born.

Lamont told his enthusiastic audience that Telford Taylor should be appointed Attorney General of the United States.

This may have been a protective measure by Lamont and the notorious committee. Lamont is vice chairman of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, a cited Communist-front.

The ACPFB, according to the Attorney General, is "subversive and Communist."

As one lawmaker commented concerning the CIA:

"Whoever pops up as the suggested nominee for Director * * * will get a hard thorough appraisal."